

Don't irrigate any tree fruit immediately before picking. It aids their keeping and shipping qualities. Don't let them shrivel, but refraining from irrigation a week or two prior to picking, according to soil, makes them firmer and they carry better. Apples for storing or shipping should be picked soon after full size is reached and before full color is attained.

The poorest fruit in the package sets the price for the lot. Then grade carefully.

### HOW TO FILL UP THE STATE.

Probably the most impressive activity of Utah, considered with a view to fill up the state with productive, bread-winning people, is the work of the dry-farming men. They have demonstrated that all the sagebrush land is fertile; that on it can be raised wheat and oats and forage grasses. They have proved that they can make more money with wheat on dry land than can be made on the irrigated lands. And the investment per acre is vastly smaller.

That seems to be the best means of redeeming the waste lands of the state. There will be big farms in the first place. Men of small capital can not now get the benefit of the situation. Professor Merrill states that they are harvesting and threshing 75 acres a day on one of the big dry farms of Utah. The cost of raising a bushel of grain is much smaller there than on the irrigated farms. They will not get so many bushels of wheat per acre on the dry farm, but the clear profit will be greater.

This truth is being demonstrated now in actual harvesting by the men who have invested money in machinery and equipment for reclaiming the dry land. The state and the nation have made it possible for them to increase the number of productive acres in the state. The importance of this victory can not be lost on the farmers of the middle West. Those men will find that with the same investment now involved in their quarter-section farms in Indiana or Illinois, they can make vastly more money in Utah. And they will come to this state.

Our own farmers will also find that they can better sell a portion of their irrigated lands to newcomers, and put their capital into bigger dry farms.

Thus both will be benefited and the state will be filled with active, helpful and wealth-producing men. Millions of acres that have always been rated as desert will be reclaimed, and will produce food for an increased population here in Utah, besides a mighty and increasing surplus for the general market.

For the present, dry farming will pay best with the big investment for machinery. For some years that will be the case. There will be many big farms. If Senator Smoot's bill permitting entry of three hundred and twenty acres shall become a law, there will be big farms in every section of the state.

And then, in a few years the history of the Minnesota and Dakota big farms will be repeated. The desert will have been conquered. The soil will have been brought under subjugation. The secret of seeds for dry lands, and the most profitable crops, will have been learned. And the big holdings will be cut up into smaller farms.

A splendid beginning has been made. Let the farmers of the East be told of the opportunities in Utah. —Inter-Mountain Republican.

### BEETS IN FIELD BRING \$1,050.

Frank Osborne, whose farm is 2½ miles east of Lamar, has just disposed of a field of sugar beets containing twenty-eight acres for the sum of \$1,050, or at the rate of \$37.50 an acre. The purchaser assumes all the cost of further care, harvesting and marketing, and also pays for the seed. The only expense to Mr. Osborne has been for planting, irrigating and thinning. He will thus clear nearly \$30 an acre on land which originally cost only about twice that much. In other words, one year's beet crop is taken off his hands without further risk at a price equivalent to 50 per cent of the value of the land on which they were raised. There are no crops grown in the East that can equal this record. And it must be remembered that many beet growers will make a much greater profit this season, as the crop is excellent in all sections where water for irrigation was available early in the spring. —Lamar, Colo., Sparks.

When pastures begin to dry up feed alfalfa or corn green and so the milk flow will be kept up.

### TURKEY RED WHEAT.

Editor Deseret Farmer:—Will you kindly tell us through your valuable paper concerning the Turkey Red Wheat. How many pounds do you advise sowing to the acre? Is it bad to smut? Does it winter-kill? Is it bad to shell? Please give us any other information you can.

C. W. RICHARDS, Fielding.

Answer by J. C. Hogenson, A. C. U.

The berries of the Turkey Red Wheat being somewhat smaller than the berries of most other wheats it would be desirable to sow less per acre of this seed than of most others. From thirty to forty-five pounds is about the amount that ought to be sown, depending on the soil and moisture. It does not smut badly, neither does it winter kill, in fact it seems to stand the winter better than most of the other wheats. It does not shell badly. However, if it is allowed to stand very long after becoming fully ripe the spikelets have a tendency to separate, thus causing shelling. Taken all in all, however, I think the Turkey Red Wheat will compare favorably with any other kind of wheat.

AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM AT STATE FAIR. GOLD MEDAL BY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO, CAL., ALSO GOLD MEDAL AWARDED BY MID-WINTER FAIR, AND LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION, PORTLAND, OREGON.

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The above illustration represents the Utah Arid Farm Company's STEAM PLOWING OUTFIT at work on their farm at Nephi, Utah. This engine is plowing 50 acres per day of ten hours at an expense of 50 cents per acre. And it was also used by them to pull a "BEST" Steam Combined Harvester on the same farm and harvested an average of 65 acres per day, and at the nominal expense of 50cts. an acre. The grain was cut, threshed, re-cleaned and sacked in one operation and ready for the mill.

The SUCCESS of DRY FARMING is THE STEAM PLOW AND COMBINED HARVESTER. For further information address

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